Vol. 12. THE 629

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET STREET.

SATURDAY, September 22, 1798.

Four Dollars Reward,

STRAYED from the subscriber in Pittsburgh the 10th instant

A BRIGHT BAY HORSE

six years old last spring, about fifteen hands high, a natural trotter and lofty carriage, a small star on his forehead a switch tail, branded I. C. on the off shoulder, has no saddle marks, shod all round—he was seen swiming the river below Jones's ferry and take the lower road. Any person informing where he may be had shall receive the above Reward, and if brought home five dollars and reasonable charges.

JOHN CRAWFORD.

September 13. 1798.

AN ACT

For the relief of the Refugees from the British provinces of Canada and Nova-Scotia.

Sec. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That to satisfy the claims of certain persons claiming lands under the resolutions of Congress, of the twenty third of April, one thousand seven hundered and eighty three, and the thirteenth of April, one thousand seven hundred and eighty five, as refugees from the British provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia, the Secretary for the Department of War, be, and is hereby authorized and directed to give notice in one or more of the public papers of each of the States of Vermont, Massachusetts, New Yok, New Hampshire and Pennsylvania, to all persons having claims under the said resolutions, to transmit to the War office, within two years after the passing of this act, a just and true account of their claims to the bounty of Congress.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That no other persons shall be entitled to the benefit of the provisions of this act, than those of the following descriptions, or their widows and heirs, viz. First, those heads of families, and single persons, not members of any such families, who were residents in one of the provinces aforesaid, prior to the fourth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and seventy six, and who abandoned their settlements, in consequence of having given aid to the United Colonies or States, in the revolutionary war against Great Britain, or with intention to give such aid, and continued in the United States, or in their service, during the said war, and did not return to reside in the dominions of the king of Great Britain, prior to the twenty fifth of November, one thousand seven hundred and eighty three. Secondly, the widows and heirs of all such persons as were actual residents, as aforesaid, who abandoned their settlements, as aforesaid and died within the United States, or in their service during the said war, and thirdly, all persons who were members of families at the time of their coming into the United States, and who during the war, entered into their service.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the proof of the several circumstances necessary to entitle the applicants to the benefits of this act, may be taken before a judge of the supreme or district court of the United States, or a judge of the supreme or superior court, or the first justice or first judge of the court of common pleas or county court of any state.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That at the expiration of fifteen months from and after the passing of this act, and from time to time thereafter, it shall be the duty of the Secretary for the Department of War, to lay such evidence of claims as he may have received, before the Secretary and Comptroller of the Treasury, and with them, proceed to examine the testimony, and give their judgment what quantity of land ought to be allowed to the individual claimants, in proportion to the degree of their respective services, sacrifices and sufferings, in consequence of their attachment to the cause of the United States, allowing to those of the first class a quantity not exceeding one thousand acres; and to the last class, a quantity not exceeding one hundred, making such intermediate classes as the resolutions aforesaid, and distributive justice, may, in their jundgment require, and make report thereof, to Congress. And in case any such claimant shall have sustained such losses and sufferings, or performed such services for the United States, that he cannot justly be classed in any one general class, a separate report shall be made of his circumstances, together with the quantity of land that ought to be allowed him, having reference to the foregoing ratio; *Provided*, that in considering what compensation ought to be made by virtue of this act, all grants except military grants, which may have been made by the United States, or individual States, shall be considered at the just value thereof, at the time the same were made, respectively, either in whole or in part, as the case may be, a satisfaction to those who may have received the same: *Provided also*, that no claim under this law, shall be assignable until after report made to Congress, as aforesaid, and until the said lands be granted to the persons entitled to the benefit of this act.

Sec. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That all claims in virtue of said resolutions of Congress, which shall not be exhibited as aforesaid, within the time by this act limited, shall forever thereafter be barred.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
TH: JEFFERSON,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved, April 7, 1798.

JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

Deposited among the Rolls in the office of the Department of state.

THIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

☞ *Pursuant to the above Act*, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims under the resolutions of Congress, of the 23d of April, 1783, and the 13th of April, 1785, to transmit to the War Office within two years after the passing of the said Act, *viz.* the 7th day of April, 1798, a just and true account of their claims to the bounty of Congress.

In the proof of claims, a strict attention must be paid to the requisitions of the 2d and 3d sections of the Act.

JAMES M'HENRY,
Secretary of War.

July 19. 6t.

Pleasant Situation
ON THE
MONONGAHELA
A Plantation For Sale,

CONTAINING One Hundred Acres of Land, situate in Elizabeth Township Allegheny County on the river Monongahela, fifteen miles from Pittsburgh by land, and twenty-five by water, and within half a mile of Parkinson's mill—The greatest part thereof is a rich bottom well timbered, and the upland is of the first quality. There are twenty acres cleared and under good fence, ten of which are excellent meadow. A never failing spring of water is on this farm, and may be drawn over a great part of it.

Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Denny and Beelen Pittsburgh, or to the Subscriber adjoining the premises.

WILLIAM M'CLURE.

September 7, 1798.

N. B. Immediate possession will be given.

FOR SALE,
Building Lots near the Market.

GEORGE STEVENSON.

Pittsburgh, September 1, 1798.

Foreign Intelligence.

BRUSSELS, June 14.

IT will take a considerable time, and six hundred thousand livres, to repair the damage done by the English at the sluices of Slykens and Sas.

LONDON, July 3.

Mr. Hertslet, a messenger arrived yesterday at the Duke of Portland's office with dispatches from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and this morning we received Dublin papers to the 28th inst, inclusive, An official account published by the Irish government on the 27th inst. announces another victory obtained over the insurgents in the county of Kilkenny, by Major General Sir Charles Asgill; and what may appear very extraordinary to those who are unacquainted with matters of this kind, one thousand of the insurgents are stated to have been left dead on the field, whilst Sir Asgill lost only seven of his men.

The engagement took place on the 26th of June. We have already been told, that on the 24th Sir Charles killed 400 of the insurgents, and that his loss on that day was very inconsiderable: so that our victories in Ireland may be said to be purchased at a very cheap rate. About 1400 rebels, according to official bulletins, "bite the dust," and about 14 soldiers fall in the conflict! After the numerous engagements of this kind that have taken place, in all of which the insurgents have experienced so much loss, and his Majesty's troops have invariably been so fortunate, it might have been imagined that a speedy termination to rebellion would have taken place. The reverse of this is unfortunately the fact. In Kildare we were some time ago informed that the insurgents were completely defeated and entirely dispersed. They delivered up their arms, we were told, and refused to act any more against the king's troops. In a short time, however, they collect in Wexford in great force, take possession of the towns, and engage with redoubled vigor the army that is sent to oppose them. Here however they are again defeated, and lose all their arms, provision, &c. After this, in a few days, they assemble in Kilkenny, where they are as unsuccessful as in Kildare and Wexford. The insurgents, in short, are every where defeated, and still the insurrection continues. No sooner are the rebellious laid low, and the habitations of their relatives consumed by fire in one county, than the soldiers are dispatched into another to obtain similar victories.

An action it appears took place on the 15th of June, at Hackestown, in the county of Carlow, between the insurgents and a body of the King's troops, under the command of Lieutenant Gardiner. The particulars are given in the following OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

Dublin Castle, June 25, 1798.

Accounts have been received from Lieutenant Gardiner of the Antrim militia, that early on Monday, the 25th inst. a body rebels, consisting of several thousands, marched from the mountains at Wicklow, to attack Hackestown. On seeing them approach, Lieutenant Gardiner, with the troops under his command viz. fifty Upper-Talbotstown, twenty-four Shebagh Cavalry, fifty of the Antrim regiment, forty-six Hackestown, and thirty Coolatin Yeomen Infantry took post on the most advantageous ground near the town, to endeavour to prevent the rebels from gaining possession of it; but after a few rounds, the rebels filed off in every direction, with an intent to surround and cut him off. Lieutenant Gardiner then retreated with the Infantry, to line the walls and windows of the Barrack. A contest continued in the midst of flames (for the rebels set fire to the town) for nine hours, when they were obliged to retreat.—Lieut. Gardiner states, that the rebels suffered greatly, and thirty cart loads of the killed and wounded, were carried off by them in their retreat, and many of their dead were found in the streets and ditches.

The French government appears to be dissatisfied with the new Helvetic Republic. The Swiss, who still discover that love of independence for which they been so long distinguished, are indignant at the haughty pretensions, and the insolent conduct of the French. As the French, however, have acquired that footing in Switzerland, which will enable them to maintain their power, the complaints of the oppressed will only accelerate their own ruin, and too late, they will experience the folly of trusting to the pretended friendship of an ambitious neighbour.

The following British men of war are off the Texel: Monarch, Ganges, Kent, Director, Veteran, America, Agamemum, Belliquex, Glatton, Apollo, Sirtus, Proserpine, Vestal, Ranger and Echo.

(PRIVATE LETTERS.)

SIR,

Dublin, June 28.

I have just got sight of a letter received by a friend of mine, a few days since, from Ross: the part which I extract relates to the first engagement which took place there; is as follows:

"After the engagement, the army gave the rebels no quarters; upwards of two hundred were killed in the main street of this town.

"You may be very thankful you left this place, as the scenes of horror it has presented for some days back, make humanity shudder. Business is totally destroyed; the shops are all shut up, and nothing but dreadful warfare is to be seen or heard. The evening after the action, all the shops in town were plundered, and every person met in coloured cloaths was shot. A number of the town's people unfortunately fell in consequence; no discrimination was made, and innocent and guilty were equally involved; the coloured coat was a sufficient mark of guilt with the executioner. Two hundred and thirty houses have already been burnt here; some, indeed, were cabins."

One mail from Dublin and one from Waterford, arrived this morning. They bring no accounts of any further victories obtained by the King's troops; of the burning of any more towns, or the execution of any more, at least well known characters. By that from Dublin, however, we have received a report of a debate in the Irish House of Commons on the 27th ult. which our readers will not find uninteresting.

The Solicitor General on that day expressed his disapprobation of the conduct of some of the members of the English Legislature in unjustly censuring the proceedings of certain distinguished men in Ireland—Lord Castlereagh, after stating that the language alluded to was a libel on the government and Parliament of Ireland, said that the whole world would bear witness to their humane caution, their extreme lenity, their unwillingness to adopt harsh and severe measures, and their efforts to controul and prevent every act of unnecessary violence on the part of those entrusted with its command." His Lordship then very properly applied the term of "Out cast" to those persons who, in England, had censured the proceeding of his friends.

Such was the language of Lord Castlereagh and other members of the Irish House of Commons, so that it very plainly appears to us, at least, that all the reports which have lately reached England, of the hanging, the strangling, the flogging, and the shooting of defenceless individuals; of the violation of females, attended by hitherto unheard of acts of cruelty and barbarity; of the burning of houses, and the putting to death of their wretched owners, for being absent from their dwellings in the evening (to prove the truth of all of which Lord Moira told us he had affidivits) appear to be totally unfounded! Lord Clare and John Claudius Bresford have been most unjustly accused, and those who have thought proper to apply to the Irish Chancellor the same epithet that his Lordship gave some time ago to General Hoche; either have been grossly deceived or have wickedly calumniated a virtuous Nobleman.

If the following account may be credited, the Rebellion is nearly at an end:

Extract of a letter from Dublin, June 29.

"I have seen General Lake, who has returned from Wexford, and who says, that he does not believe that there are in that country fifty rebels together in one body. He has divided his troops into small parties, which can easily be formed into one body,

"The Marquis of Buckingham is just marched in at the head of his regiment. The men look pale and sickly.

"A general amnesty with the exception of a few leaders, is now preparing and will soon be published. We expect every thing to be quiet in a few days. I do not think there will be any more bulletins published."

Another private letter states, that the counties of Derry and Tyrone, are far from being in a state of tranquility. It contains also other facts which we are not inclined to publish.

By the Lisbon mail, we have at length received some direct advices respecting the operations of the fleet under Earl St. Vincent. The accounts in the last Paris papers prove to be tolerably correct. Rear Admiral Nelson had sailed up the Mediterranean with three sail of the line and some frigates, previous to the sailing of the Toulon fleet, probably with a view of watching its operations; and on the 25th ult. in consequence of directions from the Board of Admiralty, Captain Trowbridge, with nine sail of the line, was detached by the Commander in Chief to reinforce Admiral Nelson. Capt. Trowbridge passed the Gut of Gibraltar on the 26th. The whole force therefore sent in pursuit of the Toulon fleet, consists of 12 sail of the line and several frigates. Lord St. Vincent was at the date of these advices, himself off Cadiz, with 22 sail of the line; but the whole naval force under his command, including the ships detached up the Mediterranean, consists of 36 or 37 ships of the line, as Sir Roger Curtis joined him with eight sail.

American Intelligence.

PROVIDENCE, Auguſt 29.

Yeſterday was held our town meetings for the choice of new delegates for the ſixth Congreſs, the people not being pleaſed with the conduct of Mr. Tillinghaſt laſt ſeſſion, who frequently upon ſome plea or other voted with Mr. Gallatin, Lyon, Varnum, &c. oppoſed him with Mr. John Brown, who, out of near 640 votes, obtained all but 3. I therefore expect Mr. Brown will obtain through the ſtate by a vaſt majority.

BOSTON, September 1.

Frigate Conſtitution.

Since our laſt we have received letters from that pride and ornament of the American navy. They are dated the 22d of Auguſt, in Newport Harbour. One of them ſays, "we arrived in this harbour laſt evening, after a cruiſe of about ſix weeks. Found no enemies cruiſers near the coaſt. The crew are all well, in fine ſpirits, and greatly attached to their Commander, whoſe attention and nautical ſkill, are praiſed by every one; and commands the entire confidence of the crew; who pant for an opportunity of convincing a Frenchrover of equal or heavier force, of the ſuperiority of American fighting and manœuvring. The Commander has received orders from the Secretary of the Navy—agreeably to which he puts to ſea to-morrow evening, having furniſhed himſelf with water and ballaſt; ſtayed his maſts, and ſet the rigging up."

BALTIMORE, September 1.

Captain Martin, who left Hamburgh June 15, informs us that a meeting of the Senate of that City was to be held the day after he ſailed, to take into conſideration another demand from the French Directory for a further tribute. This demand, which it was weakly hoped their former compliance would excuſe them from, had opened the eyes of the citizens to Gallic perfidy, and roufed their tardy indignation. The general hope and expectation was a PEREMPTORY REFUSAL. A gentleman, indeed, with whom Capt. M. tranſacted buſineſs, who was one of the Senate, informed him, that ſo far as he could learn the ſentiments of his colleagues, they were determined to refuſe another tribute, let the conſequence be what it might, and to look up to the Northern Powers, who are ſo much intereſted in their independence, for protection.

Pittsburgh, September 22.

☞ During the preſent week ſeveral anonymous pieces have been dropped in the Printing Office for publication. We are determined not to inſert them—and ſhall refuſe inſerting any piece reſpecting the enſuing election unleſs the author's name accompanies it, and we are at full liberty to make uſe of it, if occaſion requires.

MR. SCULL,

THE choice of our own repreſentatives to make laws by which alone we ſhall be bound, forms the great and leading diſtinction between our conſtitution and that of moſt other nations, and marks the great outline between a free and deſpotic government. To give a proper efficacy to this ſyſtem, it is of importance to ſelect the moſt ſuitable characters to ſerve us in that capacity.

That ſuch a choice may be made, it becomes neceſſary for the people in different parts of the diſtrict to communicate with each other, or that a centre of communication ſhould be formed, where the opinions and wiſhes of the people in general may be known—but every true friend to repreſentative government muſt condemn an uſurpation in any man, or ſet of men, who either wiſh to dictate to the public, or to miſlead them by falſe or uncandid ſtatements, or to biaſs any part of a diſtrict in favor of either candidate by arguments or inducements extraneous of his merit.

Theſe reflections have ſuggeſted themſelves by an obſervation of what is daily paſſing on the ſubject of the enſuing election of a member of Congreſs for this diſtrict.

Mr. Brackenridge in a lengthy publication, ſome weeks ago, containing a medley of arrogance, chagrine and vanity, publiſhes to the world that he is oppoſed to the election of Mr. Woods—not ſatisfied with having once declared his ſentiments in this manner, he again ſteps forward, boaſts himſelf as being *the prime mover in favor, and now the Champion of Col. Nevill*, and feels himſelf concerned in honor, *and poſſeſſes an impulſe of ambition that he ſhould be elected*, and calls on the freemen of this diſtrict to *come forth from their towns and their woods and vote for Col. Nevill*, leſt his hitherto unſpotted mantle ſhould be ſullied, or his ambition be ungratified.—What Mr. B's conduct may have been towards the friends of Col. Nevill, at the meeting of the 4th of Auguſt, I know not, but towards the public it has been certainly exceſſively "*delicate.*"

The meeting of the friends of Col. Nevill on the 21ſt of Auguſt ſay, they are not under the influence of Mr. B, and that an inſinuation of that kind is an inſult and will be reſented accordingly,—yet they have ſuffered to paſs unnoticed a charge of the committee of the 2d of Auguſt, which, if true, proves at leaſt a want of candour on the part of the tellers (appointed to take the number preſent at the meeting of Col. Nevill's friends on the 4th of Auguſt) and of thoſe gentlemen who were privy to the deception and joined in making it public.

The meeting of the 21ſt of Auguſt alſo wiſh to barter with a conſiderable part of the diſtrict ſituate on the waters of French Creek, and give them a member of Aſſembly,—*if it would contribute to obtain ſuffrages in favor of their candidate for Congreſs.* Thus, does this meeting uſe means to obtain votes for Col. Nevill by urging reaſons extraneous of his merit—Thus, do they offer to biaſs the choice of the citizens for a repreſentative in Congreſs by the comparitively ſmall conſideration of who ſhall be one of the members of Aſſembly for this county during the next ſeſſion of the legiſlature of this ſtate.

I preſume that the citizens of that part of the county will have a due ſenſe of the compliment paid their virtue and underſtanding by this meeting,—and alſo, when they obſerve this meeting ſtates that *it is reaſonable that a repreſentative in the legiſlature of this ſtate at the enſuing election ſhould be taken from that quarter*, and yet will not grant them, one without the condition annexed, that it ſhall *contribute to engage ſuffrages in favor of their candidate for Congreſs.* The people of Cuſſawago muſt be quite oppreſſed with a ſenſe of their obligation, *for this their liberality in favor of the new ſettlement.*

AN ELECTOR.

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

THE letter from the Waſhington Committee to Col. Nevill was not (like his anſwer) intended for publication, and if there be any thing in it which either he or Mr. Brackenridge wiſh not to be publicly known and believed, he muſt thank himſelf and the Pittſburgh Committee to whom he gave it FOR PUBLICATION. It was not intended either to pleaſe or deceive, and therefore it was written in the language not of flattery but of truth. It was intended to open the eyes of Col. Nevill to the ſituation in which he was placing himſelf and his country. And I do not think Col. Nevill either ſo old, ſo learned, or ſo wiſe that he might not learn ſomething from ſome who addreſſed him. They were at leaſt more impartial than himſelf.

Col. Nevill and Mr. Brackenridge have anſwered this letter. The laſt has confirmed its ſtatement, and the firſt affects to be as credulous as ever in the good intentions of his new friend.

It may be a good rule not to reſt on preſumptions or EX PARTE evidence. But the charity of youth muſt yield to the leſſons of experience; and there are preſumptions which are irreſiſtable. If a man always went ſtraightly and ſimply forward to his object, if while he pretended one motive he never concealed another, and while he affected to purſue one object never really purſued one very different; if he never was known to boaſt of MANAGEMENT and believe that he could play with men as a juggler with does puppets, it would be indeed unfair to ſuſpect his motives or his means. Whether, therefore, Mr. Brackenridge's conduct deſerves the name of INTRIGUE and JUGGLING will be beſt known to thoſe who know his character and conduct. It depends on the character whether the preſumption be fair or not: and unleſs it tended to defeat his object I believe Mr. Brackenridge would not think any man paid him a compliment who would tell him he did not manage any buſineſs by intrigue, and did not move men as a juggler moves puppets. A faculty of doing this is honorable to the head, and if uſed to good purpoſes is every way honorable. If this be the caſe, and when he has avowed himſelf the PRIME MOVER, and the GENERAL OF THE TROOPS, I do not think that any unfair preſumption or epithet has been adopted. Laſt election he ſupported Mr. Gallatin, and did not oppoſe Mr. Woods, becauſe he believed Mr. Gallatin would defeat Mr. Woods. Now when he knows that no open ſupport of Mr. Gallatin could ſerve him and defeat Mr. Woods, he takes the only method of ſupporting Mr. Gallatin by ſetting up another againſt Mr. Woods. At preſent we are not to expect a fair declaration from him; he would even think it unfair to aſk this. He has admitted THAT HE HAS OTHER MOTIVES THAN THOSE WHICH HE PUTS IN PRINT, THAT THERE IS SUCH A THING AS KILLING TWO DOGS WITH ONE STONE, AND AFTER THE BATTLE HE MAY EXPLAIN ALL. We ſhall be better able to judge after the election. The cataſtrophe will develope the plot. And we ſhall then know better whether Mr. Brackenridge has treated Col. Nevill as a friend or as a puppet.

It is not worth while to enquire whether the expreſſion GULLED be of Mr. Brackenridge's phraſeology or not. I think a word which has been received into a claſſical work "Incidents of the Inſurrection," might without any imputation to his taſte have ſlipt into his common converſation. He has admitted the thing meant by gulled, for he admits that he might have ſaid ſome thing of that kind to ſome ſpy. He would not have done this now if he had not believed that both the word and the thing could be proved.

We all know Mr. Brackenridge's art in putting a ſtrange face on what he cannot deny. When the ſtory of the TWO DOGS came out, he began, if I am well informed, with a denial, and he wrote a letter to the gentleman in Waſhington to whom the letter containing the expreſſion of KILLING TWO DOGS WITH ONE STONE had been written, calling on this gentleman to ſay whether he had written any ſuch words to him. This letter, to perſuade his new friend of his ſincerity, was ſent open to Col. Nevill for his inſpection. It however never was ſent to the gentleman, probably becauſe Mr. Brackenridge recollected that the letter, with the words in it, could be produced; and now the words and their conſtruction are admitted and called an ENIGMA.

I ſhall not diſpute Col. Nevill's claim to a good education, for I know nothing againſt this; and I think it hard that, at his years the Colonel ſhould find it neceſſary to proclaim his education in a newſpaper. I dare ſay Gen. Woods could publiſh a like proclamation with as little chance of contradiction or diſbelief. But I cannot agree with a PITTSBURGHER, who in the Gazette of 8th September, hath conſidered Col. Nevill as equal to Gen. Woods. This Pittſburgher, if we may judge from his ſtile, hath too great an affinity to Col. Nevill to be a competent judge of the comparative merit of the General and the Colonel. For my part, and I mean no diſparagement to Mr. Nevill) I think Mr. Woods preferable. I think Col. Nevill reſpectable enough, but I think Mr. Woods preferable perhaps in point of talents, and certainly I think in a habit of public ſpeaking and application to buſineſs. I believe this is already known in the aſſembly.

I think it was unfair in Col. Nevill in his letter to the Waſhington Committee to charge ſome of them with contributing to the oppoſition of Mr. Woods, unleſs he had given the whole as well as part of the converſation on which he founded this. I will now mention what Col. Nevill forgot to inſert. The perſon alluded to is John Hoge, Eſq. who in 1796 propoſed to Col. Nevill to be a candidate for Congreſs. Col. Nevill replied, that he would not, that it was very inconvenient for him to ſerve in any legiſlative capacity, that he beſides found himſelf incapable of attending to the duties of it, and thought it diſhonorable to take the wages when he could not do the duty, that while in the aſſembly he had been put on committees, that he found he never could attend to the buſineſs of them for more than half an hour, and that finally he would not attend on any committee at all. It is but juſtice to the truth of this modeſt ſtatement which Col. Nevill made of himſelf, to add, that it is confirmed by the account of thoſe who ſerved with him in the aſſembly.

But although from former elections there might have been reaſon for Mr. Hoge to propoſe another candidate againſt Mr. Gallatin in 1796 than Mr. Woods, there is none now. Mr. Woods is better known and more reſpected; at the election of 1797 he was choſen by a very great majority, a great change in favor of the federal ſide has ſince taken place in this country; the federal ſide had almoſt univerſally agreed on Mr. Woods as the candidate; and no body doubted of his ſucceſs till Col. Nevill agreed to be a candidate againſt him. Col. Nevill may affect ignorance of all this—I think very few will believe it.

There is one point of which Col. Nevill in his letter to the Waſhington Committee, and the Pittſburgher in his no leſs elegant piece, carefully avoid the mention, I mean that Col. Nevill himſelf is one who ſet up Mr. Woods and promiſed to ſupport him. I wiſh the Colonel would think a little of this, and for a moment putting himſelf in Mr. Woods's place, aſk himſelf whether if Mr. Woods had acted to him as he has acted to Mr. Woods, he would have thought Mr. Woods had much honeſt pride, or was engaged in an honorable purſuit.

MR. SCULL,

Pleaſe to publiſh the following extracts, with a few remarks—they may be of ſervice to ſome of our citizens, and may perhaps check the unfortunate diviſion in the federal intereſt of this diſtrict, which Mr. Brackenridge has lately taken ſuch pains to effect.

In the firſt place, it is but juſt to obſerve, that John Woods, Eſq. had been propoſed and ſupported againſt Mr. Gallatin at the laſt election for members of Congreſs. Many who then voted for Mr. Gallatin have of late changed their opinions of his political conduct and have declared they would vote for him no more—there ſeemed to be a general determination to change our repreſentative, and Mr. Woods was ſpoken of through the three counties as his ſucceſſor. Some conſiderable time after this we are informed, that Col. Preſly Nevill is nominated by Mr. Brackenridge as a proper candidate for a member of Congreſs in the room of Albert Gallatin, at the ſame time Brackenridge gives a lengthy commendation of the Colonel. In your Gazette of another date, he ſays, "having acknowledged myſelf the PRIME MOVER in behalf of Nevill I am concerned in honor, and feel an impulſe of AMBITION that he ſhould ſucceed—Come forth then my brave fellows from your towns and woods, and rally round the ſtandard of a Federaliſt."

Be kind enough now to attend to a ſhort extract of Brackenridge's reviſionary notes, or index, to his Incidents of the Weſtern Inſurrection.

"It will be queried, how does it conſiſt with my repreſentation of the general odium of the exciſe law, and the neceſſity of at leaſt concealing favorable ſentiments with regard to an acquieſcence under it, THAT NEVILL, the ſon of the Inſpector, has been elected to the legiſlature from the county of Allegheny, at three ſucceſſive elections, and probably before this book appears, will have been elected to a fourth? I anſwer, he is thought to be a man of judgment, and poſſeſſes conciliating manners; independant of this, he has been ſeveral years ſurveyor of the county, and has had it in his power to ſerve many perſons. He has been alſo Brigade Inſpector, holding appeals in the caſe of militia duties. He has had other occaſional offices, ſuch as the employment of patroles for the frontiers, &c. His brother-in-law quarter-maſter and commiſſary at Pittſburgh, and in that capacity having the employment of great numbers of people in mechanical trades, in contracts of a various nature, for public purpoſes, has influence. The office of inſpector itſelf, in the poſſeſſion of Gen. Nevill, though generally odious, yet by favour, or hope, is ſtill able to attract intereſt. In addition to this, the young man had the addreſs at firſt, to have it underſtood that he was againſt the exciſe law, and diſapproved of his father's accepting the office; at leaſt there were perſons who propagated this in his favor; and there were of the populace weak enough to believe it. The rumour was, that he had engaged to have the law repealed.—At the ſame time he was ſupported by the Wilkins family, ſtrong alſo in influence of office, and there being no conſiderable perſon that had yet ſprung up amongſt the people of this country, on whom they could fix, he was ſuffered to be elected, and to continue. At the ſuppreſſion of the inſurrection, and ever ſince, fear has done a great deal for him. The more ignorant people do not know but it may be conſtrued high treaſon to vote againſt him. In due time they will recover a ſedate, and correct ſenſe of rights and duties, and will not ſap republican principles, by ſuffering ſo great an evil, as ſo many offices, with a legiſlative appointment, to meet in one man, however reſpectable. As an individual, I have found myſelf reſtrained in a conſiderable degree hitherto, from bearing that public teſtimony againſt the evil, that might be thought due from me; at firſt from the terms of good will on which I thought myſelf with the candidate; and of late, leſt it ſhould be reſolved into malice againſt him. I have given my opinion againſt his eligibility, but no more. The fact is, I have never heard any thing againſt him or his father, but that avidity of office, which ſeems to poſſeſs them, as if there were no perſons out of their family, capable of holding offices, or who ought to have the honor, or emoluments.* I hate to ſee things wrong in a government, let what will be alledged, that is the only motive that prompts me.†"

What is to be thought of all this? a man with half an eye may ſee what Brackenridge

* *Major Craig at preſent is deputy quarter maſter of the ſtate, deputy quarter maſter general, under the United States; deputy commiſſary general, under the United States; commiſſary of the military ſtores, and notary public, &c.*

† *Colonel Nevill is ſurveyor of the county; brigade inſpector of militia, and agent for the United States, for receiving and ſtoring whiſkey taken in kind for the exciſe; and a member of the legiſlature of Pennſylvania. Kirkpatrick is commiſſary general for the weſtern army. General Nevill is inſpector of the revenue.*

...ver. Woods and Nevill he pitches ...vill—Gallatin is his man—a split, ...n of the federal interest is his object, and we dread the fuccefs of his MANAGEMENT —however, we muft not defpair, let us hope for the beft—run but one man for Congrefs, and let that one be John Woods, who was firft propofed, and who appears to have by far the beft chance. Brackenridge has his emiffaries abroad, beware of them, don't put it in his power, a fecond time, to boaft of having gulled the people.

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

THE general election is now approaching, and great, very great indeed, are the exertions that are making for *our old candidate* John Woods, to elect him to a feat in Congrefs—If I underftand the text, it is this, that we are diffatisfied with the general conduct of Albert Gallatin, and do not think his political principles congenial to the intereft and happinefs of our country."—So far I agree, for I fincerely wish another perfon to be elected in his place; and now is the time, for every well wither of his country to ftep forward and elect a firm and ftable man, worthy of our confidence—But why elect John Woods? Does his friends fuppofe that there is no other man to be found as worthy as him, or is it becaufe he has fo often failed of fuccefs as a candidate for Congrefs, that he is again brought forward? Why not keep him where he is?—We elected him laft year *our State Senator*, a very honorable poft, and I think it an infult on the people for him to attempt to defert it after one year's fervice, when we elected him for four. John Woods has for feveral years been a candidate, and no election has paffed without his name being among the lift of candidates, which has been fo often and repeated that the people became tired of him and found that unlefs they elected him to fome office or other, they would be continually peftered with his applications: Therefore, upon that principle many voted for him laft election that otherwife would not; merely to gratify "*his pride*," and with full hopes that we fhould not have heard any more of him, at leaft not till his time had expired—But how foon are we difappointed in our hopes—One year in one office he thinks fufficient.—And were we even to elect him now, I fhould certainly expect his name as a candidate to be again brought forward the very firft election. Who knows but for Governor, and next for Prefident—and fo on, fo that there would be no end to his folicitations? John Woods and his friends are very much deceived, if they imagine the people are about to fuffer themfelves to be made Shuttlecocks, to ftr which ever way their ftrings may with to fend them. The people no doubt have as much good fenfe as his friends have, and will exercife their opinion without their bias or influence.

Preffley Nevill has been propofed at feveral meetings and very refpectably fupported; he is a man worthy of our confidence—we have found it fo by experience, and we ought, and will fupport him.—He is not a man of a diffatisfied and craving difpofition; he has his country's intereft at heart, and is a firm fupporter of the conftitution of the United States.—John Woods's friends admit all this, and many of them fay they don't care which of the two is elected.—But as John Woods's name was taken up firft, *by them*, they will not defert him, and alfo that they think him moft likely to fucceed.—This is but poor fophiftry indeed.—They well know that Preffley Nevill has far more intereft than John Woods, notwithftanding their reports to the contrary, of which they will be more fully convinced on the day of election. Let us now come forward and fupport Preffley Nevill.—The man who at the late infurrection, at the time when his father's houfe was deftroyed by the infurgents, came forward and bailed many of them from going to Jail, becaufe he faw they were deluded men and wifhed to convince them of their errors—Does not this man deferve our fupport?—Yes, fellow citizens, he does, and I think I hear you jointly fay—he fhall have it, notwithftanding the machinations and deceptions of the Waffington Directory.

NO JUGGLER.

Pittfburgh, September 15, 1798.

Gentlemen of the Committee,

We have feen in fome papers and particularly in a publication figned by David Redick, Chairman, and Joseph Pentecoft, Secretary, a charge upon our reckoning, counting, or telling the numbers of thofe prefent and affenting to the nomination of Col. Preffly Nevill, for a repreſentative in Congrefs on the 4th of Auguft laft, which numbers are faid to have been falfely increafed, if it had been only faid, as by the Pittfburgh Directory, that it was incorrect, we might have remained filent, for that it might not have been correct is poffible, though not to fuch amount as the Directory ftates, that is, 50 or 60 inftead of 242, for there could not have been far fhort of it, whatever any defigning perfon may have reported to the contrary; the counting was the laft thing done when there was a good deal of confufion, people mixing together and two counting fome might have been counted twice; we to charge us with intention of mifreprefentation, and to talk of falfely increafing, is inconfiftence and an inſult; we have not leifure from our occupations to enter into a paper war with thefe people, and as we acted in an official capacity under you, we expect an anfwer from you to thefe men, fome of whom we think it ſtrange to fee aſſociated on the fame paper with others, and we believe there muft have been great raking and ſcraping in the town of Waſhington, and great want of numbers when fome of them were brought in to put their names.

THOMAS GREGG.
JOHN JOHNSTON.

To Meſſrs. A. Fannyhill, Bracken, Brackenridge, Richardſon, and Chriſty.

Pittſburgh, September 17, 1798.

Gentlemen,

The Waſhington committee uſe the term "*falſely increaſed*" as not of their own knowledge, but as reported to them, and as an apology for their exorbitions with regard to the bringing forward Col. Nevill. They appear to be ſenſible of their haſtineſs to receive theſe impreſſions; and it would be indecent and indelicate to urge the matter further. They have been impoſed upon, bamboozled, or to uſe their own terms, "gulled," in this buſineſs, for they acknowledge "that Mr. Woods was not taken up by them." It is true as you obſerve, that ſome of the names attached to their paper, are ſaid not to be the moſt ſignificant in ſociety, and if your numbering wanted *meaſure*, their's wanted *weight*; but the ſtanding of men, or their capacity to judge, is mere matter of compariſon, and it would be improper in us to make any ſtrictures of this nature. It would be acting on report as they have done, and unjuſtifiable.

By Order of the Committee,
A. RICHARDSON, Sec'ry.

ON enquiry, and on our own knowledge, we are able to ſtate, the time and manner of introducing the name of Col. Nevill, as a repreſentative in Congreſs. It was immediately after the laſt election, when it was found that John Woods fell ſo far ſhort of Albert Gallatin. But laſt ſpring it began to be talked of more generally, during his abſence in Kentucky and the Weſtern Territory. On his return a number of his friends called upon him, and propoſed it. They were given to underſtand that he had ſaid "he would ſupport Mr. Woods, and could not therefore be a candidate." The point was preſſed, on this ground that this declaration muſt be conſidered ſubject to the condition that the people would take up John Woods, which the people would not do on this occaſion. They had done enough in all conſcience, to ſatisfy his ambition for four years, in electing him to the ſenate of the ſtate; nor had he that popularity that would give any reaſonable proſpect of ſucceſs; the very circumſtance of his having an office already would be ſufficient of itſelf to prevent it. And that if Col. Nevill would ſacrifice the wiſh of his friends to John Woods, he muſt forfeit all claim to their reſpect and confidence. It was this exported from Col. Nevill the conſent to ſerve if elected.

In being now announced that Col. Nevill would ſerve if elected, a hue and cry was raiſed that John Woods was firſt brought forward. Who brought him forward?—Himſelf and two or three individuals at a private dinner.

In this ſtate of things it was propoſed to have the matter publicly diſcuſſed, and for this purpoſe a meeting was advertiſed in the borough of Pittſburgh on the ſecond of Auguſt. At the hour of meeting the chair was occupied and ſurrounded by a few of the friends of John Woods: ſundry reſolutions wide of the object moved and carried by themſelves, and when the name of Nevill was introduced by the bulk of the people who ſtood ready by hand or by ballot, to ſhew their ſupport, it was aſſerted by an individual, who ſaid he had it from Col. Nevill himſelf the very evening before that he *would not* ſerve. It was aſſerted ſo poſitively that there could be no contradiction, and while a friend of Col. Nevill had gone to have it from the Colonel's own mouth, the meeting was declared, adjourned. It was at this time and on this occaſion, all the intrigue was practiſed that we know any thing about. It was the indignation conſequent on finding that Col. Nevill, had not ſaid he would not ſerve, that produced the ſecond meeting of the 4th, and the zeal on that occaſion.

In the mean time information had been diſpatched to the towns of French creek and Preſqu'iſle and to Waſhington, and from thence to Green county, ſtating that John Woods had been taken up, by the meeting of the 2d of Auguſt. The friends of Col. Nevill complain of unfairneſs in all this buſineſs and think it unreaſonable that it ſhould ſtill be objected on the other ſide that he had agreed to ſupport John Woods. It is not his act that he has been brought forward; it is the act of the people. His friends may talk of the *pride and perſeverance* of John Woods; it is that very thing we mean to oppoſe, and endeavour to convince the *few* that the *many* in a republican government, ought and will govern.

Owing to the firſt impreſſions we have heard of meetings, and have ſeen reſolves in favor of John Woods, as a candidate. But a counter current in all remote parts, is ſtill taking place, and at home the great body of Alleghany county we have every reaſon to believe will be in favor of Nevill. If this ſtatement is not fair, it is made in the face of the friends of John Woods, and if they can ſhew it to be incorrect let them do it.

By order of the Committee,
A. RICHARDSON, Sec'y.

To the Printer of the Pittſburgh Gazette.

SIR,

COLONEL Nevill having ſaid "that he had no intention of becoming a candidate for Congreſs, and that he would give his vote and intereſt to Mr Woods," ſeems to be thought of ſuch conſequence by the party oppoſed to him, that no pains has been ſpared to give to the public information of the circumſtance. This has never been denied either by Col. Nevill or his friends; then why is it ſo often repeated in almoſt every letter and every publication? Surely with a view to impreſs an opinion of duplicity on the part of Col. Nevill. It will be a ſufficient contradiction of this opinion, and a full confutation to ſay, that Col Nevill was called upon by almoſt the general voice of his fellow citizens. If he ever had entered into any engagements (which is doubted) he was not aſked to break through them, but ſimply to anſwer whether he would ſerve if elected, and to this he gave an affirmative. It may with truth be aſſerted, that on this occaſion Col. Nevill appears to be the man of the people—he has been brought forward by the affections and friendſhip of his fellow citizens, not only with a view of doing him honor, but alſo from a conviction that his popularity gave a much better chance of ouſting the preſent member, a man who has juſtly become obnoxious to a very great number of his conſtituents, by his attachment to the French nation, and who, to the diſgrace of the freemen of this diſtrict, is not even a reſident of it.

The Waſhington Directory may write—they may call Mr. Brackenridge a juggler—they may tell Col. Nevill that he is pulled—it will not do, nobody will believe them—The election approaches, it will then be ſeen who is the moſt popular, Col. Nevill or Mr. Woods. Before we part with this ſubject, it will not, I hope, be thought unneceſſary or improper to notice another opinion of the friends of Mr. Woods, which has been much talked of, and on which as much ſtreſs is laid as upon anything elſe, viz. that no perſon had any chance of being elected but Mr. Woods, and that if Col. Nevill's friends continue their oppoſition the election muſt be loſt to both, and Mr Gallatin will come in again. I will be bold to ſay that the friends of Col. Nevill will never falter nor flacken in purſuing the meaſures they have adopted for carrying his election, and that they have little doubt of ſucceſs. Col Nevill has ſurely exceeded enough in his anſwer to the Waſhington Directory, by ſaying, that if his friends will adopt another he ſhall join them warmly in his ſupport. Have we any proof of ſo conciliatory a diſpoſition on the part of Mr. Woods. No—I cannot pretend to ſay how far he might be ſo diſpoſed himſelf, but his friends have taken care to put a negative on every hope of the kind; they ſay the pride and perſeverance of Mr. Woods is ſuch as will not permit him to recede, they therefore determine to ſupport him—A happy and wiſe determination, the declared object of which is neither the honor nor the intereſt of their country, but merely the ſupport of the pride and perſeverance of a fellow creature in his attainment of a particular object. It is time then that ſuch bungling attempts of impoſing on the people ſhould ceaſe—they are very capable of judging for themſelves, in deſpite of what has been lately aſſerted by high authority. The character of the two gentlemen have long been known to them and I have no doubt they will fairly decide on their merits.

ANOTHER CITIZEN.

We learn that the new Troop lately formed in the weſtern part of Cumberland county (Pennſylvania) muſtered as ſtrong at parade on the 4th inſt. as 39 members. They were honored with the company of Brigadier General Thomas Buchanan, whom they eſcorted to and from the parade ground. An election took place for officers. The following is the reſult of the election.

JOHN SHIPPEN, Captain.
SAMUEL COWELL, Firſt Lieutenant.
DAVID JAMESON, Second Lieutenant.

The election of Cornet was deferred til another meeting.

This Troop was only commenced about the middle of July laſt. Great pains have been taken to admit none but reſpectable citizens. From this circumſtance and its rapid progreſs, it bids fair to be a large, reſpectable and permanent Troop. Its aſſociation articles are firm, binding and patriotic.

☞ *The Pittſburgh Troop of Light Dragoons are to parade at their uſual place, on Saturday the 22d inſtant, preciſely at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.*

JAMES BRISON, Captain.

September 14, 1797.

Seventy Dollars Reward.

WAS *ſtolen from the ſubſcriber living at Stoner's mill, on Antietam, three miles from Nicholſon's Gap, in Franklin county, and ten miles from Hagerſtown, on Wedneſday night the 5th of September, a dapple gray* HORSE, 10 or 11 *years old, 15 hands high, a natural trotter, branded with the link of a trace, I believe, on the near buttock, and has a lump on one of his paſtern joints, reſembling a ring bone, and was hurt a little with a coulter on his wether lock. He was taken by one* Chriſtian Sharp, *a man about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, a long ſmooth face, down look when ſpoken to, is very apt to change his name, he is middling well dreſſed, long hair, but ſometimes wears it looſe, and had a large cockade in his hat. The above reward will be given for the Thief and Horſe, or Seventy Dollars for the Horſe only, and reaſonable charges if brought home.*

JOHN STONER.

September 10, 1798.

BY *virtue of a writ of levari facias iſſued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Weſtmoreland county, and to me, the ſubſcriber, Sheriff of the ſame county directed, there will be expoſed to public ſale, at Greenſburgh, on the 8th day of October next, all thoſe ſeveral One Hundred and Twenty Four Tracts or Parcels of Land adjoining to each other, and ſituate on the head waters of Shawanoah, in the ſaid county, bounded and deſcribed as follows, viz. Beginning at a marked cheſnut tree on the eaſt ſide of a branch of the Suſquehannah river aforeſaid, a corner of land ſurveyed for Jeremiah Long, and extending thence ſouth fifty five degrees eaſt four hundred and twenty four perches to a poſt, thence north thirty five degrees eaſt four hundred and twenty four perches, thence north thirty five degrees eaſt three hundred and twenty perches to a poſt, thence ſouth fifty five degrees eaſt four hundred and twenty four perches to a poſt, thence north thirty five degrees eaſt ſix hundred and forty perches to an aſh, thence ſouth fifty five degrees eaſt two thouſand one hundred and twenty perches to a white oak, thence north thirty five degrees eaſt ſix hundred and forty perches to a ſugar tree, thence north fifty five degrees eaſt three thouſand ſix hundred and four perches to the beginning, containing forty nine thouſand ſix hundred acres and allowance, ſurveyed by one hundred and twenty four warrants and granted as the property of John Nicholſon.*

JAMES BRADY, Sheriff.

September 20, 1798.

WANTED.

A *LAD of about* 14 *or* 15 *years of age as an Apprentice to the Printing Buſineſs—Enquire at the Office of the Pittſburgh Gazette June* 8, 1798

Pittſburgh, Sept. 22.

The prevailing deſeaſe which afflicts the city of Philadelphia, has already cauſed the ſuſpenſion of three of the public News-papers, viz. Cary's Recorder, the Gazette of the United States, and the True American; in the office of the Philadelphia Gazette the mortality has been deplorable, and we have to regret, that it has not yet ceaſed in that office, although the paper is by extraordinary efforts publiſhed; the office of the American Daily Advertiſer, has been we underſtand removed to Germantown, ſome of the people having been ſeized by the cruel malady yeſterday.

Total deaths in the city of Philadelphia and ſuburbs from the 5th to the 12th inſtant 440, of whom 50 were children.

B. F. Bache, Printer of the Aurora, died on Monday the 10th inſtant.

NEW-YORK, September 8.

IMPORTANT.

We have a report from Tortola, by Capt. Stewart, that while he lay there two accounts were received of Admiral Nelſon having overtaken the Toulon fleet—that he had taken 5 ſail and ſunk 3, one of them a frigate having Buonaparte on board. One of the above accounts ſtated that Buonaparte was killed. Neither the time of the engagement nor any other particulars were known. This intelligence is rendered probable by the following from the Star of the 18th of July:

Dover, July 16.

This morning arrived from Gravelines a neutral veſſel, with paſſengers, with an account of a report there, that Admiral Nelſon had fallen in with and defeated General Buonaparte; but the particulars were not made known.

To the Electors of Allegheny County.

THE subscriber begs leave to express the sense of gratitude he feels for the honor conferred on him at the last Election, and in order that an additional Commissioner may by chosen at the ensuing one, gives this early notice that it will be no longer compatible with his situation to serve in that capacity.

The public having been in possession of his name for a considerable time as a candidate for the SHERIFF's OFFICE, and it having been objected to his pretensions by some, that he already held one Office, he wishes to observe that success at the last Election was not his object, but barely to give publicity to his name in this large and respectable County. He respectfully solicits the suffrages of his friends and the public at the next Election for the Sheriff's Office, and if successfull hopes to discharge the duties thereof with fidelity.

SAMUEL CREIGH.

Pittsburgh, August 23, 1798.

Thomas and Samuel Magee,

BEGS leave to inform their friends and the public, that they carry on the

Hatting Business

in all its various branches at their Manufactory the corner of Front Street and Chancery Lane, and at their Sale Shop the corner of Market and Third Streets, where those who favour them with their custom may be supplied with Beaver, Castor and Roram Hats, wholesale and Retail, of the best quality and newest fashions.

Pittsburgo, June 21, 1798.

FOR SALE.

A Quantity of Excellent

Fine Salt, at

JAMES O'HARA's.

Pittsburgh, May 23, 1798.

A LOTTERY,

For raising the sum of Twelve Thousand Dollars, to be applied in erecting Piers to defend the Banks of the River Allegheny and Monongahela within the Borough of Pittsburgh, authorised by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

The Scheme of the First Class is as follows:

				Dollars.
1 Prize	of	1000	Dollars, is	1000
1	of	800		800
2	of	500	are	1000
3	of	400		1200
5	of	300		1500
10	of	200		2000
15	of	100		1500
20	of	50		1000
50	of	20		1000
100	of	15		1500
2000	of	7		14000
1	of	2000	last drawn Ticket is	2000
1	of	1000	second last drawn	1000
1	of	500	third last drawn	500
2210 Prizes 3790 Blanks	6000 Tickets, at 5 Dols. each			30000

All prizes subject to a deductio of 15 per cent.

The drawing of the First Class to commence as soon as the Tickets are sold, and the prizes to be discharged on the completion of the drawing, which it is hoped will be in October next.

To those acquainted with the situation, and who feel themselves interested in the improvement and prosperity of the town of Pittsburgh, nothing need be said touching the utility of the object to which the product of this Lottery is to be applied. To others it might be suggested how very important are its prosperity and advancement not only to those adjacent, but to the inhabitants of the neighbouring counties and even of the towns on the Atlantic shores. Situated, as it is, on a point of land at the confluence of two majestic rivers which, joining, flow through an immense territory to the ocean, it must of necessity be in a considerable degree the emporium of that territory, if it be not abandoned to the impetuous current of the Allegheny which is making yearly, nay daily, encroachments on the land, and which will at no very distant day take possession of the delightful spot on which the town stands, should its ravages not be checked by the erection of Piers, or some other efficient means.

Tickets to be had of the Managers in Pittsburgh, of Thomas Hamilton in Greensburgh, of General Douglass in Union town, of William Meetkirk in the town of Washington, of Alexander M'Dowell at Fort Franklin, of Roger Alden, at Meadville, and Thomas Reese in the town of Erie.

PRESLEY NEVILL,
GEORGE STEVENSON,
JOHN SCULL,
ISAAC CRAIG,
NATHANIEL BEDFORD,
JAMES BRISON,
GEORGE SHIRAS,
JEREMIAH BARKER,
NATHANIEL IRISH. } Managers.

NEW GOODS.

Just opening by

Abner & Jesse Barker,

AT their Store the corner of Front and Market Streets, a general assortment of the NEWEST and most FASHIONABLE GOODS, suitable for the present and approaching season—they have also a general assortment of Superfine and Common

Boulting Cloths,

warranted good, and a quantity of PIG LEAD, which they offer for sale on reasonable terms.

Those indebted to them are requested to come forward and discharge their respective accounts to prevent trouble.

Pittsburgh, June 12, 1798.

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable property in Water street, in the Town of Pittsburgh, which has been for many years occupied as a Public Tavern, and established by the sign of the Fountain (or Green Tree.) The eligibility of the situation, the commodiousness of the House, Stable, and other necessary buildings renders it unnecessary to say any thing more, as the person who may wish to purchase will view the premises. A small part of the purchase money will be expected, and an extensive credit will be given, it required, for the balance.

Likewise, a Seven Acre Out-Lot, contiguous to the Town, under cultivation, with a post and rail fence. For terms apply to the subscriber, who will give an indisputable title.

JOSIAH TANNEHILL.

Pittsburgh, June 23, 1798.

FOR SALE, the following

Tracts of LAND,

In ALLEGHENY COUNTY, viz.

EIGHTEEN adjoining Tracts, situate from 11 to 15 miles from Pittsburgh, containing from 200 to 235 acres each; two ditto 1 mile from the above, containing 224 acres each; two ditto three quarters of a mile from the last mentioned, containing 235 acres each; two ditto 3 miles from the first mentioned Tracts and 18 miles from Pittsburgh, containing 206 acres each—also, four adjoining Tracts 26 miles from Pittsburgh, containing 300 acres each.

These Lands are situate on the north side of the Allegheny river, and were all patented eleven years ago—they are of the first rate quality. The terms of sale will be made known and indisputable titles given by the subscriber, who will be in Pittsburgh the greater part of the ensuing summer.

JOHN CUNNINGHAM.

April 26, 1798.

To the Free and Independent Electors of Westmoreland County.

THE subscriber being encouraged by his friends offers himself a Candidate for the SHERIFF's OFFICE, at the ensuing Election.

JOHN KIRKPATRICK.

Greensburgh, June 23, 1798.

To the Electors of Allegheny County.

THE Subscriber being encouraged by his Friends, offers himself a Candidate for the Commissioners Office at the ensuing Election.

WILLIAM M'CANDLESS.

Montours Run, September 1, 1798.

To the Free and Independent Electors of Allegheny County.

BEING encouraged, I offer myself as a Candidate for the Commissioners Office at the ensuing Election, and now solicit the suffrages of the Electors in general.

BENJAMIN ROSS.

Chartiers-creek, August 20, 1798.

To the Electors of Allegheny County,

BEING encouraged by my friends to offer myself as a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office at the ensuing Election, I now publicly agree to accede to their wishes, and do solicit the suffrages of the public in general.

EPHRAIM JONES.

July 28, 1798.

To the Free and Independent Electors of Allegheny county

A REPORT has circulated that the Subscriber holds himself a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office, at the next General Election, through the sinister motive of serving some other of the Candidates—The public may rest assured of my sincerity in offering myself—I therefore solicit the suffrages of those who may think I merit it.

JOSEPH SCOTT.

Montours Run, Sept. 1, 1798.

To the Free and Independent Electors of Allegheny county.

THE *subscriber being encouraged by his friends offer himself* *e for the SHERIFF's OFFICE, at* *ng Electi on.*

J. R. PC *WAIT.*

Pittsburgh, 12 May,

The subscriber requests those indebted to him, to settle off their accounts against the first of August next, as now further indulgence can be given, it is hoped that this notice will prevent further trouble. He still continues to carry on the WATCH, CLOCK and SILVERSMITH, business,

JOHN JOHNSTON.

Pittsburgh, July 13, 1798.

FOR SALE.

EIGHT Tracts of Patented Land in Jones's District, within a few miles of the Allegheny river and Pittsburgh, known by the following numbers, viz.

No.	acres.	perches.	
13	251	141	These 6 Tracts adjoin each other.
15	237	117	
16	237	117	
17	237	117	
21	200		
22	200		
34	200		These two are separate Tracts
37	200		

The above Lands are for Sale in separate Tracts, or the whole together, as is most convenient to the purchaser. For terms, and further information, apply to

JAMES SAMPLE.

Pittsburgh, May 30, 1798. 3m

19th April, 1786.

JOHN CAMPBELL enters a caveat against the acceptance of a survey, or granting a patent to William Tidball, his heirs or assigns, for any survey, joining lands of Adam Patterson, John Rhise, and Nathan Bouch, in Washington county, on the waters of Chartiers creek, alledging he has the oldest right for the same.

DAVID KENNEDY, Sec. L. O.

To John Lukens, Esq. S. G.

26th March, 1798.

The first Monday in January next is appointed for a hearing of the parties on the above caveat, they having at least thirty days notice.

For John Hall, Esq. S. L. O.

Nn. LUFBOROUGH.

A Quantity of the best

PIG LEAD,

at Twelve Dollars per hundred, also, an extensive assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

at the most reduced prices, for Sale, by

JOHN WRENSHALL.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1798.

THE subscriber having procured drafts of the First, Third, Fourth, and part of the Second Districts of Donation Lands, north and west of the rivers Ohio and Allegheny, will attend the ensuing summer and fall at his farm on Slippery Rock creek, six miles west of the Franklin road, in order to shew any Donation Tract of Land in any of the said Districts to any person who may apply, for a moderate compensation. He flatters himself that he will give satisfaction to any that may honor him with applications.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT, Jun.

June 18, 1798.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to all persons indebted to the subscribers, in Greensburgh, either by note or book account, to come forward and settle off their respective balances, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Those who neglect this notice may rest assured that they will be dealt with as the law directs.—Produce will be taken in part pay if delivered previous to the above date, but after that time nothing but cash will be received for payment, as a dissolution of the present partnership will take place on that day between the subscribers.

NYHOFF & WEAVER.

September 1, 1798.

P. S. The business will be continued by Henry Weaver as usual and upon moderate terms, opposite the Court House Greensburgh, where he has a handsome assortment of MERCHANDIZE, which he will sell low for cash or country produce.

BROKERS OFFICE,

No. 147 Chesnut Street Philadelphia.

WILLIAM M. BIDDLE informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced business as a Broker and Scrivener, at No. 147 Chesnut Street Philadelphia, in the vicinity of the Banks and the Land Office, and other Public Offices of this State and of the United States.

PATENTS for Land procured, and all kind of business transacted in the Land Office and other Public Offices with the utmost accuracy and dispatch.

Persons residing in the Western Counties of Pennsylvania, may have their Letters Papers &c. safely forwarded to William M. Biddle, by applying to Thomas Collins Esq. Attorney at Law Pittsburgh.

July 20, 1798.

FOR SALE,

A Quantity of the First Quality of

SOLE-LEATHER,

Price by the single side 25 cents per lb. and by the hundred or ton 20 cents. Apply to Mr. Reed sign of the Waggon Pittsburgh, or the Subscriber Huntingdon County, where any quantity of the same tanage may be had.

WILLIAM KILLIP.

August 18, 1798.

To the Free and Independent Electors of Allegheny County.

GENTLEMEN,

I am one among the many who are soliciting your interest for the *SHREFF'S OFFICE* at the ensuing Election, and should I be the object of your choice, shall make the duties thereof my study and indeavour to execute with fidelity.

I am,
Your most humble servant.
HERVEY HETH.

September 7, 1798.

To the Free Electors of Allegheny County.

THE Subscriber offers himself as a Candidate for the *SHERIFF'S OFFICE* at the ensuing Election, and should he succeed, hopes to merit the good will of his friends and the public in general.

HUGH FLEMING.

Pine-Creek, September 7, 1798.

FOR SALE.

THAT *valuable tract of land situate about one mile East of Meadville, containing four hundred acres with the allowance; this tract affords good meadow ground, excellent upland, abundance of saw timber and a number of choice springs. The above tract is well known by the name of Wallace's tract, any person desirous of viewing the land may be shewn by Mr. Wm. Shannon near Meadville, the terms of sale made known by applying to John Johnston Pittsburgh.*

July 10, 1798.

Came to the plantation of the Subscriber, in Mifflin township Allegheny county, some time ago, *A GREY MARE*; about thirteen and a half hands high, supposed to be twelve years old, black main and tail. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JOHN M'DERMOTT.

August 22, 1798

A STRAY STEER.

CAME to the Plantation of the Subscriber, living on the head of the Four Mile run Pitt township Allegheny county, some time last fall, *A RED MULY STEER*, about three years old, and has no brand or ear mark perceivable. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

WILLIAM KNOX.

September 8, 1798.

Six Dollars Reward,

STRAYED away from the subscriber, the 7th of July 1797, a Black Mare, ten years old, fourteen hands high raised on the top of the head with the pole-evil, had on a new bell tied on with a rope, shod all round—a little spaven'd, so as to occasion a little lameness, a pacer. Whoever takes up the said Mare, and secures her so that the owner may get her again shall receive the above reward, and if brought home reasonable charges.

ANDREW JACK.

September 13, 1798.

Whereas one Samuel Wilkinson, from England, by trade a white-smith or printer, did in the summer of ninety six, leave Philadelyhia on his way to the western country; he wrought a short time in Pittsburgh, but since that time no intelligence has been heard of him; if he will immediately inform me of his place of residence, he may hear of something to his advantage, or any person giving the same information will much oblige

WILLIAM BONNELL.

Strasburgh, Penn. Sept. 3, 1798.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to all persons to whom it may concern, that Jonathan Leet's Office as deputy surveyor of districts No. 9 and 10 North and West of the river Ohio and Allegheny and Conawango creek, is kept open at the dwelling house of Samuel Jones Esq. in the Borough of Pittsburgh.

September 12, 8798.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Mifflin township Allegheny county seven miles from Pittsburgh near Gordens ferry, a dark bay horse three years old last spring, a natural trotter, thirteen or fourteen hands high, neither brand or mark preceiveable, any person coming proveing property and paying charges may take him away.

DAVID CALHOON.

September 13, 1798.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John M'Donald deceased, are desired to come in and make payment before the first day of November next, otherwise they may expect that the law will be put in force against them, and all those who have any demands against the estate of the deceased, to bring in their accounts properly attested for settlement before that time to the subscriber living in Mountpleasant township, Westmoreland county.

ROBERT MORRISON, Admr.

September 11, 1798.